



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**

Office of Economic  
Impact and Diversity

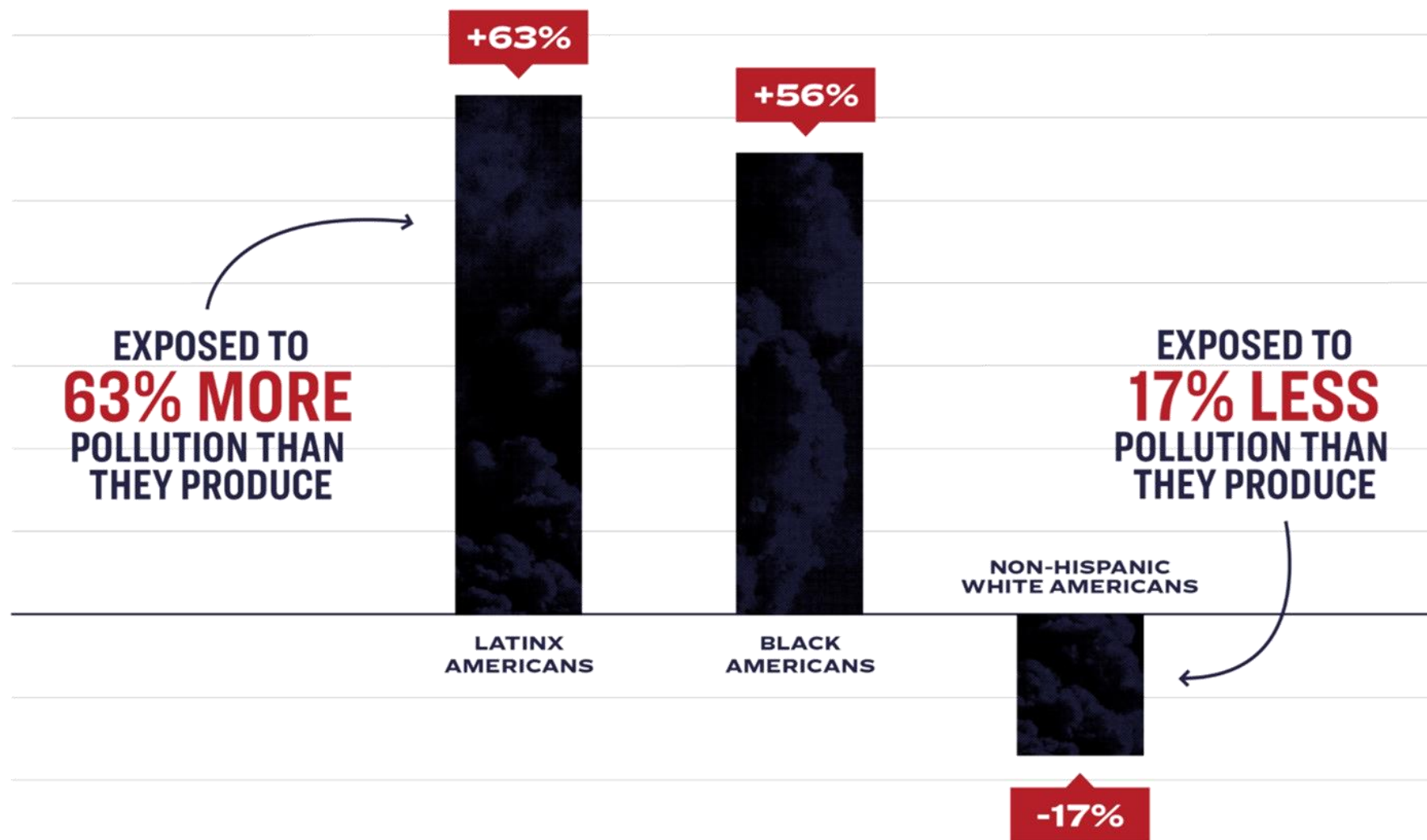
# **Justice40: A Historic Opportunity for Transformation**

**Shalanda H. Baker**  
**Deputy Director for Energy Justice**  
**September 29, 2021**



I MATTER!

# POLLUTION EXPOSURE BY POPULATION (2003–2015)



Source: Christopher W. Tessum et al., "Inequity in consumption of goods and services adds to racial-ethnic disparities in air pollution exposure," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (March 2019).

## SHARE

RESEARCH ARTICLE | SCIENCE POLICY



# PM<sub>2.5</sub> pollutants disproportionately and systemically affect people of color in the United States

Christopher W. Tessum<sup>1,\*</sup>, David A. Paoella<sup>2,†</sup>, Sarah E. Chambliss<sup>3</sup>, Joshua S. Apte<sup>4,5</sup>, Jason D. Hill<sup>6</sup> and Julian D. ...

+ See all authors and affiliations

*Science Advances* 28 Apr 2021:  
Vol. 7, no. 18, eabf4491  
DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.abf4491

[Article](#)[Figures & Data](#)[Info & Metrics](#)[eLetters](#) [PDF](#)

## Abstract



# Energy Burden and Energy Insecurity

**Energy Burden:** Percentage of household income that goes toward energy costs.

The lower your income, the more of your income you spend on energy.

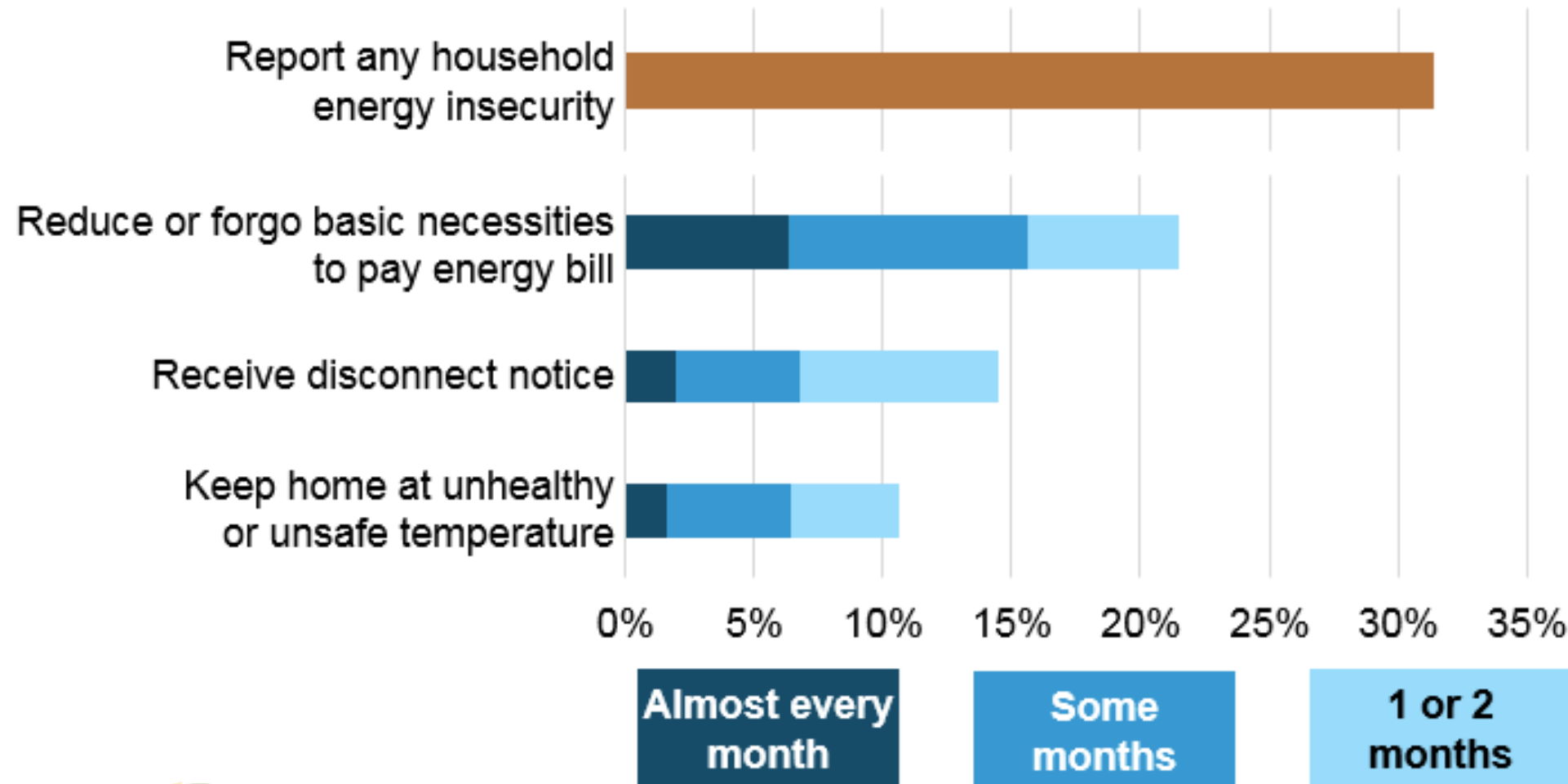
**Energy Insecurity:** Lacking reliable access to uninterrupted energy sources at an affordable price.

<https://www.aceee.org/press/2016/04/report-energy-burden-low-income>

<https://www.iea.org/topics/energy-security>

## Households experiencing household energy insecure situations, 2015

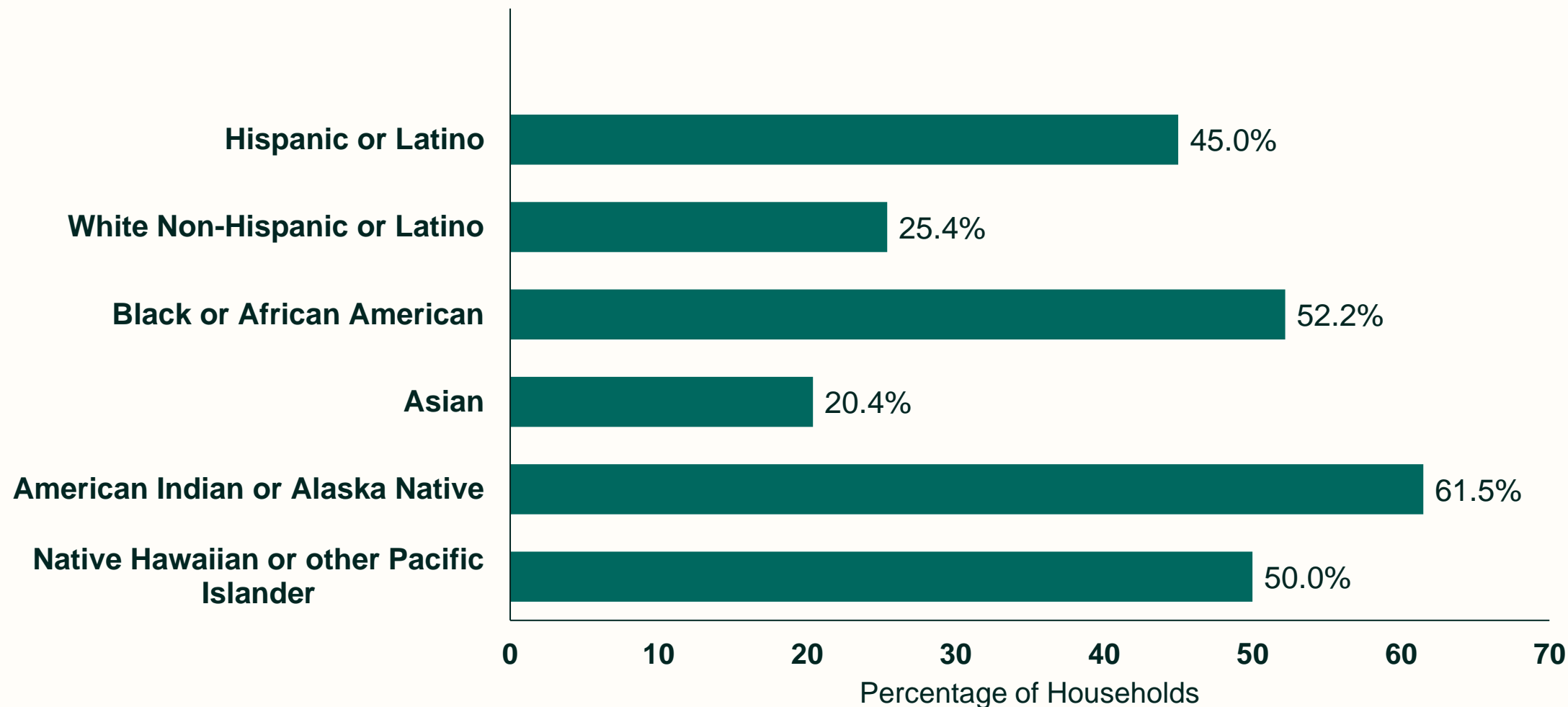
percent of households



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Residential Energy Consumption Survey 2015



# Shares of Households Experiencing Energy Insecurity by Race, 2015







# The United States of Energy Insecurity

Energy insecurity is the inability to adequately meet household energy needs, and includes physical, economic, and behavioral dimensions that lead to or exacerbate adverse health issues

(Hernandez, 2016)

Economic Policy

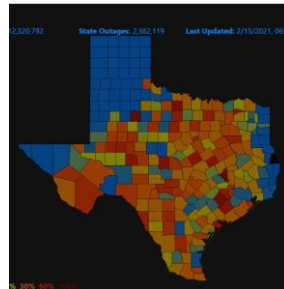
**Millions of Americans risk losing power and water as massive, unpaid utility bills pile up**

More than 179 million people may be at risk for shut-offs as many state protections end.



TEXAS NEWS

**Texas power outages: How the largest energy-producing state in the US failed in freezing temperatures**



**Mother, 83, son 60, found dead in cold home on Detroit's west side; police investigate**

**Miriam Marini** Detroit Free Press

Published 5:51 p.m. ET Jan. 22, 2020 | Updated 7:26 p.m. ET Jan. 22, 2020

[View Comments](#)







**Terri Gruca**  @TerriG\_KVUE · Feb 15



A tale of two cities - on the right is downtown Austin - to the left East Austin. Look who has power. [@KVUE](#)

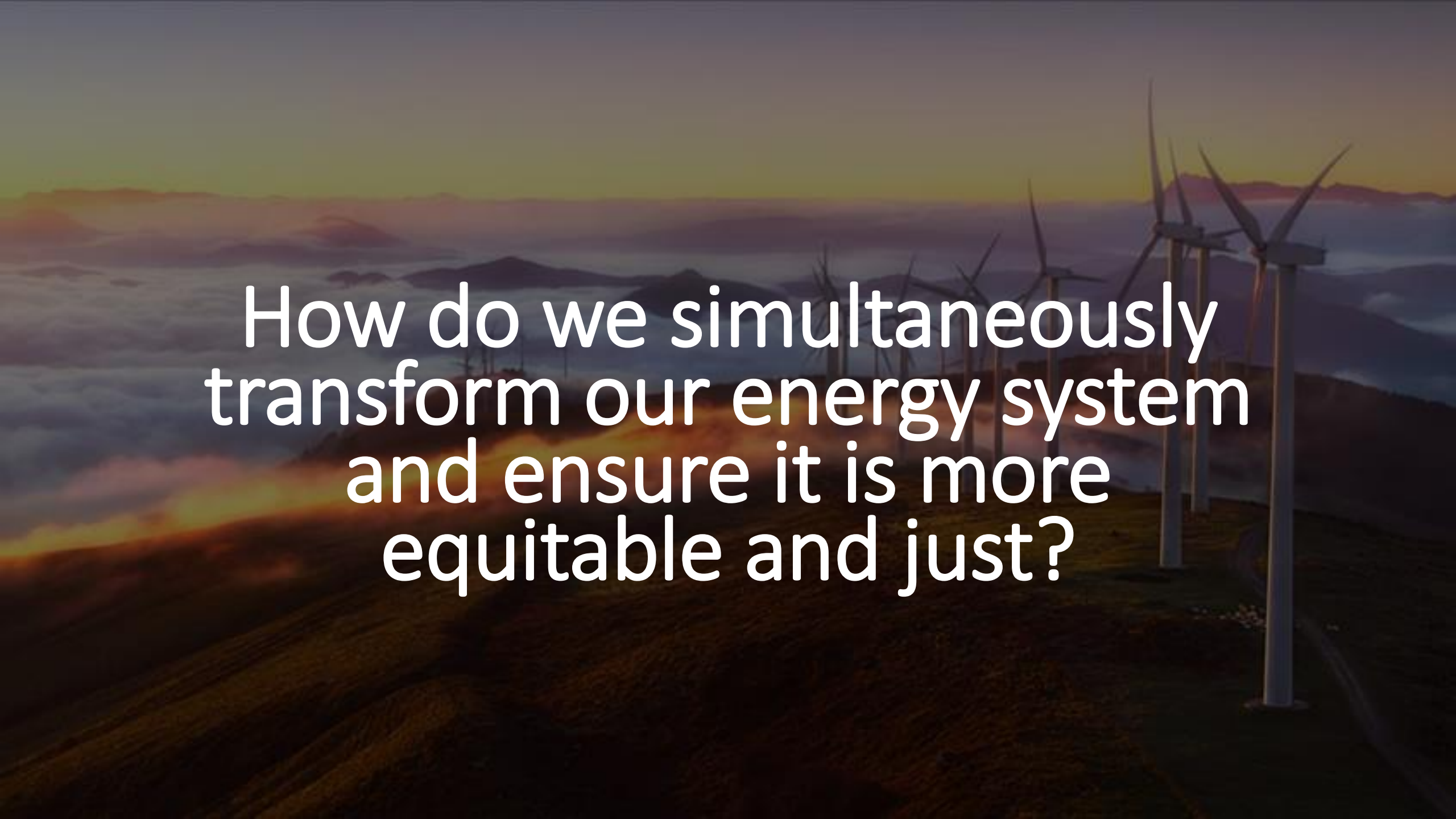


 244

 4.6K

 9.5K



A photograph of a wind farm on a grassy hill at sunset. The sky is a mix of orange, yellow, and purple, with the sun low on the horizon. Several white wind turbines are visible, their blades silhouetted against the colorful sky. The foreground shows the dark, rolling hills of the landscape.

How do we simultaneously  
transform our energy system  
and ensure it is more  
equitable and just?



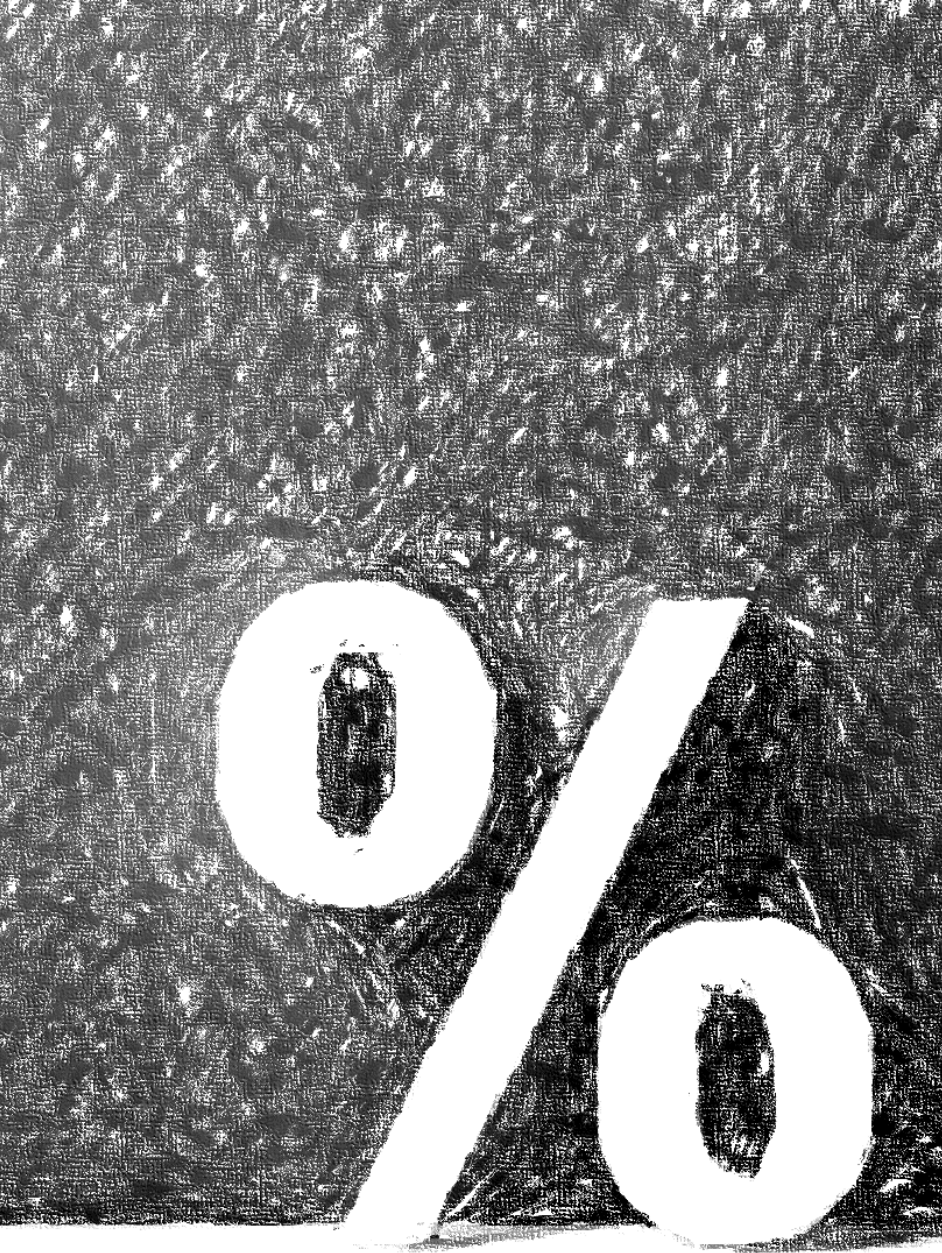
National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978 (*Public Law 95-619, Title 6, Part 3*) created the **Office of Minority Economic Impact** within DOE (*now the Office of Economic Impact and Diversity*).

The statute outlines **5 key** areas of focus

1. Advise the Secretary of Energy on the effect of energy policies, regulations and other actions on people and communities of color, and minority-owned businesses.
2. Work with Energy Information Administration (EIA) on research and data collection to determine the effects of programs, policies and regulations on people and communities of color.
3. Develop and recommend energy relevant programs, policies and regulations for people and communities of color.
4. Assess energy burdens on people and communities of color.
5. Provide energy-related technical assistance and job creation opportunities for people and communities of color.







# Justice40 Initiative

**40% of the overall benefits** of certain Federal investments—including investments in **clean energy** and **energy efficiency**; **clean transit**; **affordable and sustainable housing**; **training and workforce development**; the **remediation and reduction of legacy pollution**; and the development of **clean water infrastructure**—must flow to **disadvantaged communities**.

## Justice40

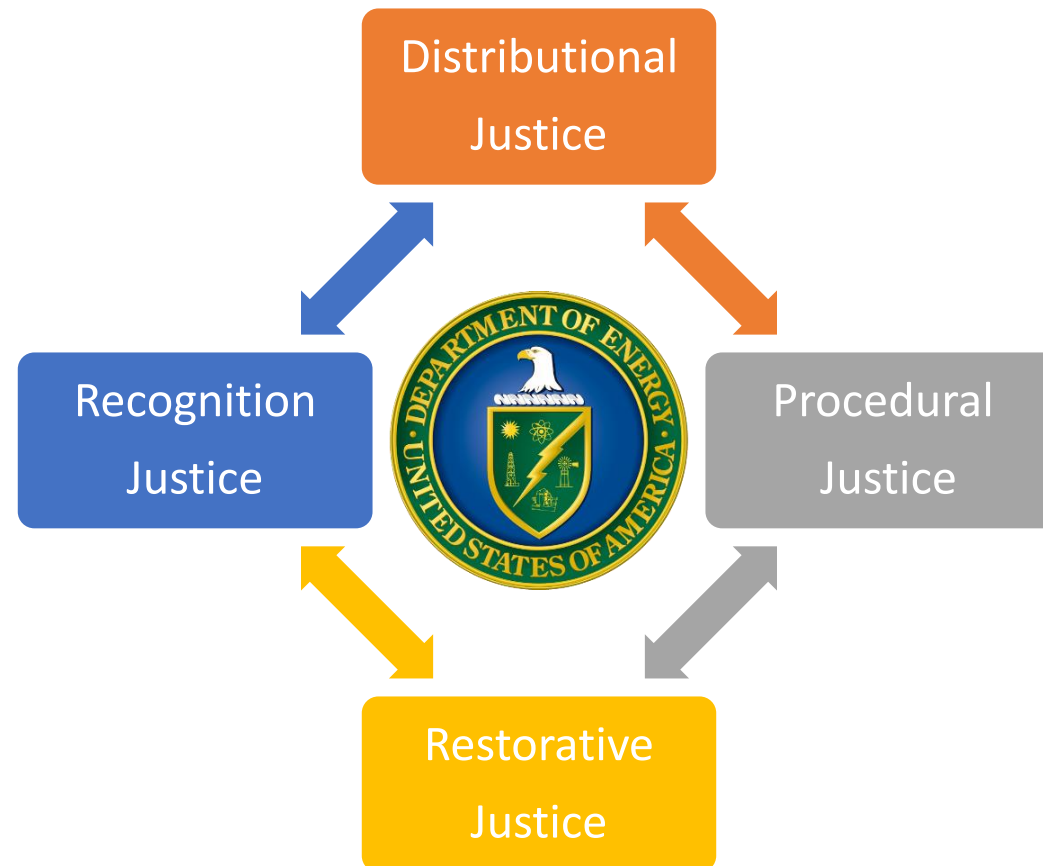
provides a pathway for equitable  
deep decarbonization that transforms and  
builds wealth in underserved/overburdened  
communities.



# A Just Energy System

**A Just Energy System**— an energy system that fairly disseminates both the benefits and costs of energy services, and one that has representative and impartial energy decision-making

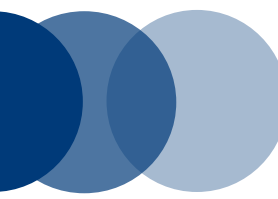
(Sovacool & Dworkin, 2014)





## DOE Justice40 Priorities

- (1) Decrease **energy burden** in DACs.
- (2) Increase **clean energy technology** (e.g., solar, storage) **parity and access** in DACs.
- (3) Increase **access to low-cost capital** in DACs.
- (4) Increase **enterprise creation** (MBE/DBE) in the clean energy sector in DACs.
- (5) Increase **clean energy job pipeline** and job training for individuals from DACs.
- (6) Increase **energy resiliency** in DACs.
- (7) Increase **energy democracy** in DACs.



**Thank you.**



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**

---

Office of Economic  
Impact and Diversity